Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 14.

☞ **Reading Matter will be found on each Page of this Paper.**

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Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention on the following Wednesday, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect delegates to our next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary and proper. The meetings will be held between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

THOMAS FARLEY, *Chairman.*

W. M. PORTER, *Secretary.*

☞ Another letter from our Paris correspondent will be found in our columns.

Saturday Morning Post.

Our weekly is issued to-day, and is fully up to the mark. It contains a tale, poetry, the news of the week and the foreign advices by the Washington. For sale at the counter: price five cents. To clubs of ten $1,00 per year; to single subscribers, $2,00.

THE DOGS—THE DOGS.

People complain very much of the high price of provisions now-a-days. They think eleven dollars a barrel for flour, and twelve and a half cents a pound for beefsteaks, cruel; and they talk of retrenchment and economy as though they were thoroughly in earnest. Yet there are many kinds of extravagance in practice that people generally never think of *cur*-tailing. Now, at the risk of offending the whole canine race, we propose to point out one kind of extravagance by which the whole community is afflicted. We refer to the general propensity of the people to cultivate and keep dogs. It may be considered a small subject for a chapter on political economy; but a fair view of the matter will show that the dogs of this republic are by no means a small institution. It will astonish many people to know that the dogs of this nation number nearly five million. There are twenty five million of people, and one-fifth that number of dogs.

Now, consider the cost of keeping all these dogs, and the amount of food they consume. In such a year as this it forms an important item. We will be very moderate in our estimates; and will suppose that the average cost of keeping each dog is but *ten cents per week*. For a year, even at that very low estimate, each dog costs over five dollars. Five million dogs at five dollars a year, makes *twenty five million dollars*. Think of that! The dogs of the nation eating up twenty-five million dollars worth of food each year!! It is about the assessed valuation of all the property of Allegheny county, Penna.; with its two cities, twelve or thirteen boroughs, numerous villages, wide and rich farm lands, and all. Yet the dogs of the Union eat up the value of such a county every year! *Is* it a small subject that we have entered upon? It is not unsafe to say, too, that four-fifths of the dogs are almost utterly worthless. They may be classed under the head of luxuries, and expensive ones too, showing, perhaps, a high state of civilization, but a bad idea of economy in a year of short crops and high prices.

Political economists speculate learnedly on the effects of the shipments of specie abroad. Yet the whole amount shipped since the first of January is but little over five million dollars; only one-fifth, or at least one-fourth the cost of boarding the dogs of the nation for a year. They talk about the amount of food produced each year, and tell us with great accuracy just how much human stomachs must expand or contract, as the case may be, to adapt themselves to the state of the supply of food. But they never think of the dogs. They consider it a small subject; never dreaming that it is a matter that foots up in millions. Some friend of the dogs may say that they eat a great deal that their masters could not eat. But the hogs could eat it, and thus convert it into human food again. Hogs, after all, whatever they think of themselves, are mere machines for converting slush and garbage into lard and bacon. The dogs have not the merit of such utility. They are never eaten, except in the form of sausages and pies in luxurious cities! Some kinds of dogs are useful in their way, but the majority of them could be readily dispensed with in a short year, without damage to public prosperity, or peril to the public safety. They are a great institution in numbers, but not generally useful in proportion to their cost. Suppose our estimate of their numbers and annual expense to be too high; we will reduce it to ten millions of dollars a year. Even that sum would build a railroad five hundred miles long over the western prairies. In ten or fifteen years it would build the Pacific railroad.

But we do not expect to induce an extermination of the canine race. We shall be satisfied if we succeed in introducing a new chapter into the next work on political economy. It is a subject that has been too long neglected; and while we are wondering whether there is food enough in the country to carry us all through, it is not improper to inquire whether it is absolutely necessary that all the dogs should "go through" too.

The Black Swan's Concert.

Other engagements prevented our hearing any but the first part of the Concert last night. We heard enough, however, of the Black Swan (which name, by the way, is a misnomer, for the Swan never sings except her own dirge) to convince us she is gifted with a voice of rare excellence. There is considerable humbug in concerts and much more in operatic performances given by so called "artistes." One is expected to applaud and be pleased with a piece if it is only given with the flourish and pretension of the true Italian. We are glad to say there is little of this affectation in Miss Greenfield. She won the favor of all by her natural tones, which overcome the prejudice against her color, and elicited such bursts of applause after each successive effort that all the pieces in the first part were encored. In return she gave "Jamie Dear" and one or two other popular ballads, which were received with marked favor by the audience. She was dressed in plain, becoming manner and received the repeated demonstrations with almost excessive modesty. We were glad to observe a large audience in attendance—a good portion of which were ladies. We bespeak for her a full house to-night, as we are satisfied every one who goes will be pleased.

SPIRITUAL LITERATURE.—We give a choice piece of spiritual literature on our outside this morning, but it comes "in such a questionable shape" that we must give it the benefit of several doubts. That there is such a place in Mercer county as Pymatuning township, is most true; whether it is infested by slapjack-baking spirits is another matter. We have no doubt, however, Judge Edmonds and the editor of the *Spiritual Universe* believe firmly in the truth of the story; indeed, we look confidently for an account of their pranks in the next edition of the Judge's "New Philosophy," where it may occupy the space formerly taken up by that bogus California spirit.

THE NEWS.

Under our telegraphic head will be found the latest news from Europe and the East.

The Susquehanna River is now very high at Harrisburgh, with the spring freshet.

The Hon. James Wadsworth has resigned the office of President of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.

Governor Clark, of New York, signed the famous Church Property Bill, which deprives the Roman Catholic Bishops of the control of the real estate belonging to their respective dioceses.

Gen. Shields, late United States Senator from Illinois, having failed of his re-election by the legislature of that State, has announced his purpose of removing to Minnesota or Iowa, with a view of studying or practising the legal profession.

Hon. Joseph G. Marshall, of Indiana, died at Louisville, Ky., on Friday, the 6th inst. Mr. Marshall had been a prominent actor in the legislation and politics of Indiana during the last twenty years. As an argumentative speaker, he probably had no equal in the State.

Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs, of Washington, have paid into the Treasury about $100,000—attached in their hands by Government—being about one-fourth the amount fraudulently obtained by Gardiner under a decision of the Board of Mexican Commissioners.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday contains the general orders issued by the Government for a military expedition against the Indians of the plains. The expedition is to be under the command of General Harney. The order developes the full strength of the expedition and scope of operations.

The articles in the New York Tribune, in reference to Mr. Forrest, are the standing gossip in the theatrical circles of Gotham. Forrest's friends say they are written by an Englishman, who has not been in this country more than a year, said Englishman having been sent over by Macready's friends in London to write down the American tragedian.

In the three mile race which came off in New Orleans last Tuesday, *Brown Dick* beat *Arrow*. Time 5:30¾, and 5:18—better time than that made by *Lexington* a few days since. *Lecompte* will probably be the receiver of the purse, but will not run against *Lexington* on the 14th proximo. The run of *Lexington* on Monday week was against time, and was made in 7 minutes and 19 seconds.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce]

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, January 6th, 1855.—More than 500 individuals and firms have within the last four months succumbed to the pressure of the times. Many have taken refuge in the Insolvent Court; some have assigned their effects, but by far the greater number have quietly left the Colony without attending to either of these formalities. The cause of all this has been, doubtless, over-trading—the large imports, about $17,000,000 for 270,000 people, were more than they could take off, and importers, in order to effect sales, gave large credits to parties not deserving of it, and when these found that a profit on the transaction was out of the question, they sold the goods for whatever they would bring, and then "eloped for Texas." Our imports still continue excessive, amounting to £847,000 for the last four weeks. This crisis, to which we have not yet approached the worst, is more severe and general than any preceding one in these Colonies, and the depreciation in property has been enormous. Stores that were sought for at $1800 per year, will let with difficulty at $500. Cottages that formerly let for £14 per week, are now procurable for £5. Servants' wages, the more especially female ones, are still high, £40@£50 being demanded by the veriest "drab" that ever came into a house. Artisans and mechanics are the worst off—the want of capital preventing their obtaining employment.

The people here are imbued too much with the old Canadian spirit, and are too much subject to the dicta of Downing street to make much progress. The resources of the Colony are eaten up by the nominees from the Home Office. It is true we have a Legislative Chamber, in which the farce is performed by making law, composed of fifty-two members: nine are official, eight nominees, nineteen composed principally of squatters, representing districts containing 33,000 inhabitants, and sixteen members representing town and suburban districts containing 125,000, while the population of the Colony was at the time of the election 230,000. You can easily see what sort of a share the people have in making the laws. There is besides a strong antagonistic feeling between the members for the towns and the squatters, who have got possession of all the finest lands of the Colony, at a nominal cost, while we are importing at an enormous cost £4,000,000 per annum of agricultural produce. It is true we made a Constitution, subject to the approval of the Home Government, some time since, and sent it home; but there it sticks, and I fear will do so for a long time to come.

We have been inundated with office seekers, and the Governor's wife have been much exercised to make places for them. Just imagine £3,600,000 per annum being expended in governing a colony of 230,000 souls! The incapable we have at the Heads of the Departments could not make the revenue equal the expenditure last year, and therefore seized a moiety, £876,000 of the Land Fund, set apart by Imperial act of Parliament, for the passage of poor laborers, and then had the audacity to propose an expenditure of £4,500,000 for 1855. This excited the people, and we had a regular tumult, a portion of which was the Ballarat massacre. The Colonial Secretary resigned; a more popular one was appointed, and the Governor was cajoled into plainly that £12 per head was enough to expend in the government of the colony, and not any more would be allowed.

Diogenes and the Czar.

Death has lately been busy in the world. The grim skeleton has used his sickle with a remorseless hand, and gathered in a fearful harvest. His gory hands, still dripping from the recent work, have thrown open the portals of a palace—torn aside the curtains of a throne—and placed a wreath of cypress upon the aching temples of a King. The Emperor of Russia is dead! Death has struck the strong, proud man in his lonely greatness; in the fulness of his pride he has passed away; for him the shadow has vanished from the dial and time has ceased to be; Cæsar goes erect upon his throne; in the darkness of his crown lurks the destroying lightning, and the brow is clothed with terror; but an invisible hand snatches the sceptre from his grasp, and extends a pall as a canopy; a breath, and the poorest serf may claim brotherhood with an Emperor.

From the throne to the bier; it is but a step. See what remains of Nicholas of Russia! A shrouded figure, with a face scarcely altered by death; rigid as in life. Beside the coffin sits the weeping wife, passing that "lonely hour" by the corpse. A Murat or a Nero dies, detested by the world; yet Murat's gun was sought by one who loved him, and a grateful hand scattered flowers on the Roman's tomb. But this man was no Nero; far from that. An obstinate, mistaken man, if you will, in whose diseased blood lurked madness—a madness destined to be felt at every fireside in this and other lands; a self-willed, earnest man, who loved the people he governed, the people who weep the Emperor as the wife sits weeping the—man.

Nicholas of Russia is dead, and a generous enemy does homage to the greatness of a fallen foe—and those who hated the living man uncover to the corpse as it passes them in the streets.

The emperor is dead. Listen! Manager Doldrum, bowing over the foot-lights, is announcing it to an applauding audience. Columbine must stay her graceful twirls, Harlequin lay down his shaking wand, Clown cease to grin: the emperor is dead! Death, sudden death—that most terrible of visitations—has called the proud man to his last account. "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah! bravo!! hip! hip!! hurrah!!" Manager Doldrum bows, generous Britons give a final shout. The announcement was over, the pantomime goes on: Harlequin strikes an attitude, and Columbine—a goddess in a cloud of muslin—springs lightly on his shoulders. Stay: the national anthem, "God Save the Queen," and then—"Hot Codlins from the Clown."

Thus was an awful death announced; and thus was such announcement received by a highly-civilized and thoroughly Christian people.

CONVENTION OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The School Superintendents of the different counties of the Commonwealth are now in session at Harrisburg. They were called together by Mr. Curtin, State Superintendent, to take counsel together for the purpose of further improving the School system. We wish them abundant success in their labors.

PARIS LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post.]

Death of the Great Northern Man—The Vienna Conference—Prospects of a break between France and England—No heir to Napoleon—The French Exhibition a Failure.

PARIS, March 20th, 1855.

Editors of Pittsburgh Morning Post:—Since my last letter, grave events have occupied the public attention on this side of the water, the bearings of which on the various questions of "complicity," time alone can demonstrate. The principal one, the death of Nicholas, you have already been advised of. At my last date he was the man on whose will hung the anxious hopes of millions, and in whose hands appeared to rest the fate of nations—now, he is no more than a lifeless serf. For thirty years he has ruled a great nation of millions—now he lies in dust, by the side of his subjects who have gone before him, as lowly as they. The great leveller, Death, who sports as lightly over kings and princes as over serfs and peasants, has stricken him down in his hour of might.

Perhaps the death of no man in the history of the world has ever caused so many and such frantic emotions of joy and sorrow, of hope and fear, of surprise and contentment, of confidence and distrust, of exultation and misery, as that of Nicholas Czarcowitch. But he will live long in history as an able and wonderful being. During the last century, no man in the eastern hemisphere has filled so large a space in the public mind, nor wielded so much absolute power over European nations, as the late Emperor. Future historians will do full justice to his merits and demerits as a statesman and ruler; but, great as he certainly was in all the attributes of intellect, firmness and ambition, I admire most in his character those human qualities which so justly distinguished him from all the royal heads of Europe. As a man, he was generous, truthful and just; as a companion, he was genial, confiding and magnanimous; as a husband, he was tender and devoted, and as a father, lenient and thoughtful, and indeed in all respects a model worthy of imitation. While other crowned heads revelled in impiety and lust, Nicholas was observant of religious duties and strictly moral; whilst other courts were wallowing in unbridled licentiousness and crime, the Russian Court, under the eye of the Czar, has been celebrated for its scrupulous decorum. His private life was one of severe propriety in all that was sacred, and his last moments were hallowed by the subduing traits of Christian duties.

Up to this time nothing more has been done at Sebastopol, except some *sorties* made by the Russians, in which they have continued to harass and cut off the works as well as the forces of the allies. But it has been long, since the latter have expected to do more at Sebastopol than hold their positions until relieved by some sort of a treaty, and to this end England, France and Austria are in patient waiting to be cleansed of their leprosy at the holy court of Vienna. What trick old Nesselrode has in store for them there, is not now to be divined. He has for a long time been "on and off"—"now you see it, and now you don't see it"—but I am far from persuaded that he intends anything further than a very *costly joke* at the expense of the allies. Lord John Russell is representing England, and the English press of course predicts that Lord John will made a peace before he returns, and regulate everything in general, and Muscovite progress in particular; will he though? is the question; *peut etre, mais j'en doute.*

On more than one occasion the "holy alliance" between England and France has been rudely shaken and pressed very near to a dissolution. General Canrobert wrote to his Emperor some time ago, that the English were not only useless, but *absolutely in the way*, at Sebastopol. Napoleon remonstrated with the English Cabinet and assured them, that if he must defend England and Turkey, unsatisfactorily, that he would adopt the only course left to him, "evacuate the throne, declare France a Republic, raise the Republican standard in Europe and let England take the consequences." This led to the collapse of the Aberdeen cabinet and the formation of the Palmerston ministry.

Affairs growing still worse, the French Emperor informed the Queen, that, "her pot Lord Raglan—who is personated in French prints as a very shaggy horse, riding backwards—must be recalled, and that the Roebuck committee must not be allowed to go on inflicting the consequences of exposure and disgrace upon the cause of the allies otherwise—although France could not be induced to refrain from the objects of the war—she should press towards the attainment of it without the alliance of England." Thus things stand, Napoleon's threat unheeded, and the Roebuck committee going on with their investigations; and I now repeat what I said to you nearly a year ago, that this alliance will not last two years. There is great dissatisfaction among the French people at their being connected with England. No public complaints are made nor will much of their real feelings be seen until *the* predestined spark shall be wafted into the magazine. But it is a fact that officers high in rank in the French Government despise and denounce the alliance. Napoleon has long since discovered his mistake, and he is just the man to take about, when the time and his own safety demand it. His hold upon the crown however cannot be easily loosened; he is determined to keep it to the end, and he will readily change his policy to save his head when it becomes necessary. His grip of the jewelled hilt is as tenaceous as that of Death upon a *dead nigger* as some one says, (not Shakspeare, but some poet I suppose,) and he will not be tamely shaken off.

Prince Napoleon, who has been dazzling in the robes of royalty and eclipsing *les petites étoiles* as the Heir apparent, has recently been shorn of some of his feathers. It has long been understood that if the mermaids of the waters of Biarritz by the aid of his Majesty, could not make a fresh mariner over a Royal Baby after a reasonable time, that the choice would fall on some other than "*my cousin.*" Then too the Prince was forced to come away from the Crimea, and thus the milk of that cocoa-nut is accounted for; and since his return to Paris he has been in as much favor as the lady Fortune Tellers of New York under Mayor Wood, who seems to be a *sharp stick*. It is said that the Prince has been detected in writing and publishing pamphlets and letters against the Government of his beloved relation, and doing other naughty things in the way of getting up a conspiracy, for which he has been put in "restricted bounds" at Vincennes. This story is current here, whether true or not I cannot say, but it is believed. One thing is certain, there has lately been a great number of arrests and imprisonments for political offences throughout all France, among whom is Emile Girardin, and other celebrities. Many respectable citizens have been tried and sentenced to fines and imprisonment for expressing doubts about the success of the allies at Sebastopol. If this is not supreme tyranny, I would like to read of a genuine specimen. I am not ambitious to see one, but only to read of it.

The world's fair will positively be formally opened on the first of May, but there will be but little to be seen in it before the first of June. I now entertain serious doubts of the success of the exhibition from various causes, but principally on account of the war. I am almost satisfied that it will be a comparative failure. I would advise all those who come over to see it, to be moderate in their expectations. More anon. Yours as ever, ALLEGHENY.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We paid a visit to this institution yesterday—our first since it has been remodeled—and were really surprised to find that there existed in this city a commercial college so complete in all its departments. The building, we have hardly a doubt, is superior to any of its kind West of the Alleghenies, or perhaps in the East either, and is admirably suited for its purposes. Prof. Millar is assisted in the different branches of commercial education by the very first talent. The improvement he has made in the college building, and his outlay for capable assistants, makes his expenses heavy; but we are glad to say his success has also been great. Our citizens should give the Iron City Commercial College a generous support, for it is a credit to Pittsburgh.

FRESH SHAD.—C. Reed (of Holt & Maltby's) under the St. Charles Hotel, is in receipt of some of the finest shad of the season, which he disposes of very cheap.

Sitting of the Supreme Court.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The Senate bill passed the House, changing the time of holding the Supreme Court. The Court under this bill will meet in Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of October, hereafter.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Vienna Conference in Statu Quo.

NOTHING NEW FROM SEBASTOPOL.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer America arrived last night. Her mails will doubtless reach New York at midnight on Saturday.

The Canada, detained at Boston until the 17th, arrived out on the 29th.

The America's advices are to the 31st.

The affairs of the Crimea have undergone no change. Attention is concentrated on the Vienna conference, and great difficulty is represented as being experienced upon the third point, although the demands of the allies have been much modified. The Russian plenipotentiary referred the matter to St. Petersburgh, and nothing could be done until a reply is received. The French minister of foreign affairs has also been to London to confer with the English cabinet upon this momentous question.

Although the third point in the Vienna Conference has been modified, a serious difficulty has arisen, it has been referred to St. Petersburgh, and the Conferences have been postponed to await a reply although probably the fourth point will be discussed in the meantime.

There is nothing important from the Crimea.

The Canada arrived out on the 29th.

The latest dates from London are to Friday night, when it is stated that Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been in London for a conference, and left to-night for Paris. He will remain in Paris for two days, and then proceed to Vienna. He was closeted with the leading Ministers for three hours to-day, and subsequently had a long audience with the Queen. He will bear to Vienna the irrevocable determination of the allies on the third point. There are no favorable indications from St. Petersburgh.

A new Belgium ministry has been formed.

At Canton the insurgents were gaining ground.

SPAIN.

Espartero has resisted the demand for a democratic modification in the constitution. Madrid is tranquil.

The steamer's letter will be due in New York on Sunday night.

The Western powers did not demand the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of power in the Black Sea, offering to return to evacuate Russian territory. The Russian plenipotentiary had no power to act on this, and submitted the matter to St. Petersburgh there to rest. All the plenipotentiaries have sent to their governments for instructions. Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia into the Conference.

A special correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Sebastopol describes the condition of the army as much improved. In the actual works of the siege there is no progress to justify favorable prophecies. A formidable Russian force has assembled around Eupatoria which virtually besieges the place. The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Raglan's latest despatch announces that there is a steady fire, without a change in the aspect of affairs; important operations, however, were going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen their works recently thrown up in advance of Malakoff tower. Efforts are making for their destruction.

There are nightly encounters between the French and Russian riflemen; the latter are repeatedly dislodged and return again to their pits under cover of the Russian batteries.

The British frigate Viper destroyed Martell's tower and barracks at Dgimiltara, which the Russians had recently constructed for defence.

The death of Menchikoff is reported.

The Paris *Presse* states that the statement is contradicted by other papers, that the allies have assented to a truce.

A manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian church incites the Russian nation to war in defence of the Faith.

There was no loss of life by the recent burning of the French hospital at Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament the Sardinian Convention was discussed. England engages to borrow money at five per cent. and loan the same to Sardinia at four.

Roebuck's Committee continues; an enquiry for certain papers connected with Admiral Dundas' conduct before Odessa was refused by the Commons.

A motion is on the books to render the Indian army available in the European war.

Parliament has adjourned over Easter until April 16th.

Nine ships, in advance of the British squadron sailed from Deal on the 29th.

Mr. Buchanan attended a dinner at the Seaman's Hospital, London, and returned thanks for the aid rendered 1500 sick American sailors. Lord Palmerston presided.

Forged bills of lading appeared in the Liverpool market to the extent of £14,000, all shipped at Charleston, South Carolina, by James C. Nichols. The fraud was accomplished by inserting the word "hundred" after units in the body of the bill.

SPAIN.

Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the Western Alliance, and signed a treaty at Paris on the 21st March. The statement wants confirmation.

The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is increasing. The Prussian cabinet retorted on Austria's circular of March 8th by sending a circular to the Prussian representatives at the German courts respecting Austrian intrigues with the German diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria. The circular further charges Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to us Europe talks confidentially of peace.

Notwithstanding the declaration of neutrality by Sweden, she is fitting out a fleet provisioned for three months.

Shanghae dates to February 6th state that the French again attacked the city, but were repulsed with loss by the insurgents.

The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially notify their intention to maintain a strict blockade.

There are rumors of another repulse of the French.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—The Isabel arrived with Havana dates to the 10th. Her news is of little interest. There were a number of assassinations during the holy week.

The late Manager of the Windward Railway and Lawyer Cintra have been discharged and allowed to travel in Europe.

A general feeling of discontent prevailed among the Creoles. The French brig of War Mielsagre arrived at Havana on Sunday.

Business was nearly suspended, owing to the Easter holidays.

The brig Hope arrived from Gonaives, whence she left on the 20th March. She reports much sickness among the shipping. Several of the crew of the Sloop of War Falmouth were sick of fever.

More about the James Cheston.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Capt. White and his two mates were held to bail for an examination to be had on Tuesday next. The mates have made statements charging the Captain with deserting his ship without cause; that but 15 inches water were in her hold, and that the vessel was in good condition. Their previous statements agreed with the captain's, and they had signed his affidavit and protest. One of the crew states that the whole voyage was a bacchanalian frolic, and that the abandonment was caused by drunken insanity.

Southern News.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—New Orleans papers of Saturday are received, with Galveston dates to the 5th. The news is of no interest. The papers complain of hardtimes, the backwardness of the crops and want of rain.

Intelligence from El Paso reports all as quiet among the Indians.

A fight occurred in Emanuel county, Georgia, in which three men were killed.

Ice Disappearing.

BANGOR, Me., April 13.—The ice on the Penobscot river, opposite here, has almost disappeared. The river will probably be clear tomorrow.

Proceedings of the Nunnery Committee.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Committee of Inquiry into the proceedings of the Nunnery Committee closed its session last night. The Committee will report in a few days.

Distressing Suicide!

BOSTON, April 13.—Wm. B. Denton, a well known lawyer, shot himself dead this morning.

Anti-License Bill Signed.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The Anti-License bill has been signed by the Governor.

The Case of Judge Loring.

BOSTON, April 13.—The House rejected the amendment to the report recommending the removal of Judge Loring, by thirty-one majority. The amendment proposed that no State Judge shall hereafter act as United States Commissioner.

The ten-hour law was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 11.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Douglas left Washington for Chicago via Pittsburgh.

A cabinet meeting was held to-day. It has been rendered necessary that the absent members should be sent for. The cause of the excitement has not transpired.

Arrested for Smuggling.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Mr. Dennis Renault was arrested for smuggling diamonds in the steamer Washington. He was held to bail in $5,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Opinions of the Press.

The following is from Gen. Geo. P. Morris, in the Home Journal of *Nov. 7, 1846*:

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science, so effective, electric and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond comparison, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Dalley, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analysis. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is a "friend indeed."

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer, C. V. OLIDKENEN & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. OLIDKENEN & CO., New York. ap11:dawtf

The Great Revolution in Medicine!

It is accomplished! The want of centuries is supplied! DR MOSES'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL we have a medicine that destroys disease, without weakening the system; that exhilarates the spirits, without entailing subsequent depression; that cures indigestion in all its forms and consequences, that restores the shattered nerves to full vigor, that regulates the bowels and the liver, that cannot the constitution itself to recuperate—and that in fact answers the purpose all stimulants, all nervine preparations, all cathartics and all aleratives, without producing any of the unpleasant after effects which flow from the use of ordinary medicines. The Arabian here which forms its basis seems to be the very thing for which herbalists and physicians, chemists and pharmaceutists, have searched in all ages, and, until now, searched in vain. *Let the sick rejoice!*

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price, three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. G. H. RING, Proprietor, 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

AGENTS:
G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.,
SELLERS & CO., } Pittsburgh.
FLEMING BROS.,

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well FITTED IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them GOOD, and SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to enjoy all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. GEO. R. GRIBBLE.

☞ **Neuralgia.**—This terrrrrible disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

☞ See advertisement in another column. 1mh15:3m

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

OR AND AFTER MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

THE NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855 (mh10)

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

ON THE 1st OF NEXT APRIL, TO

☞ **No. 53 FIFTH STREET.** ☜

H. KLEBER respectfully informs the public, that on the 1st day of April next, he will REMOVE HIS MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS to

No. 53 Fifth street, next door to Masonic Hall,

And a few doors from the Post Office.

The New Establishment will be fitted up in the most elegant manner, and the Pianos kept on the second floor, in a richly furnished and spacious saloon.

A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF
GRAND PIANOS—FULL GRAND AND SEMI-GRAND,
FULL SERPENTINE PIANOS,
SEMI-SPINNET PIANOS,
LOUIS XIV. STYLE PIANOS;
—AND OF—
ALL OTHER PLAIN STYLES OF PIANOS;
MELODEONS, SERAPHINES, etc., etc.,

Is on the way, and the public are politely invited to call and examine the premises, stock of Goods, etc.

H. KLEBER,
mh14:1m] No. 101 Third st., sign of the Golden Harp.

WILLIAM HUNTER,

DEALER EXCLUSIVELY IN

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

No. 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, the BEST BRANDS of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA and MISSOURI, SUPERFINE and EXTRA FLOUR, Which will always be sold at the Lowest Cash prices. [apl1

Spring Caps.

MORGAN & CO., No. 164 Wood street, have just received another lot of "Negligent" and "Mario" SPRING CAPS, which they are selling low for cash. Call and see. apl1

Hats! Hats!!

MORGAN & CO., No. 164 Wood street, have just received a fresh supply of young Gents. SILK HATS; also, another lot of Hungarian and other soft Hats. Call and see—no charge for showing goods. apl1

PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the two Cities.

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of
LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street.
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, OR DELIVERY.

jy29 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

☞ **The Eye.**—FOR CATARACT, AMAUROSIS, FAR or NEAR SIGHT, INFLAMMATIONS, or any DISEASE of the EYES, Dr. GREENE'S TREATMENT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. Therefore, let all call upon him and be cured. His whole charge is $5. He can be consulted at the CITY HOTEL, at all hours of the day, FREE OF CHARGE. 1mh26:tf

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT GALWAY, President.
JAS. D. MCGILL, Secretary.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James B. Hoon,	John Fullerton,
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James Marshall,	John M'Gill,
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☞ ATTENTION! S. L. G.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company. P. KANE, Secretary pro tem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge** ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I have tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that I found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well, indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

MAS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.
ap14:daw

☞ **Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh.**—A Meeting of the Commissioners will be held on MONDAY the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. ap14:2t

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

A JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Organized July 1, 1854, under the laws of New York.

Capital in 12,000 Shares!

☞ *STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE